

EXPRESS IS DERAILED

Narrowly Escapes Going Over Bank Near Navy Yard.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS ABOARD

Members of New York Volunteer Regiments were on their way to attend unveiling of monuments on the battlefields of Manassas when the accident overtook them.

Derailed on a thirty-foot embankment, just after emerging from the tunnel at South Capitol street and Virginia avenue, two coaches of the Fast Flying Virginian, the last train from New York to the South, were jerked onto the bridge at that point yesterday afternoon in the nick of time to prevent their turning over and over down the steep grade by the presence of mind of the engineer.

Feeling that something was wrong, he threw his throttle wide open, with the result that when the cars fell they brought up with a crash against the iron girders of the bridge, smashing parts of them to kindling and frightening the occupants almost into a panic, but fortunately injuring no one seriously.

The train due here at 4:01 p. m. was skimming along, bearing some 300 veterans of the old Fifth, Tenth, and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Regiments on their way to Manassas to witness the unveiling of a monument in their honor there to-day, when the two coaches left the tracks, probably because of spreading rails, the result of the gully-making rains of the past two days. With the trucks on the ties and the coaches jamming against the bridge girders, the progress of the train was stopped and a working crew and apparatus was quickly on the scene.

First Car Not Damaged. The first car, which had not left the tracks, was brought into the station with as many of the passengers as could crowd into it; the others were forced to remain until the tracks were cleared, which occupied about an hour. Most of the passengers continued on to Manassas, but about a hundred stopped off in Washington for the night.

Among those on board the train, which was composed of eight open cars, were Col. P. P. Sellers, of the Brooklyn Eagle; Gen. J. McLeer, commanding the second division, New York State Militia; Col. D. B. Nossoroff, Col. C. J. Mahoney, son and daughter, all of whom were pretty well shaken up, but glad to escape without injury.

Col. Sellers' Story. When seen at the Ebbitt House, Col. Sellers said: "It seems to me that we were really saved almost by a miracle. When the first and second parlor cars left the tracks, the emergency brakes were immediately applied, but not before the third car smashed into a steel bridge girder, splintering it into kindling wood."

Has Souvenir Splinter. As an evidence of this, the colonel took from his pocket a jagged splinter of wood about as large as a man's finger. Replacing the "souvenir," he continued: "The force of the shock jammed the car against the girders, and this, I am convinced, is all that prevented a calamity."

Hill Party's Escape. In the rear end of the second car was Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Hill, of Brooklyn, who is to deliver one of the orations at Manassas to-day. Col. Sellers says that he also Master J. Wesley Hill, Jr., and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Hill.

Other members of Dr. Hill's party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Burling, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Bailey, G. W. Smith, Miss F. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Wentz and Col. E. A. Doube, of the Tenth Regiment, commander of the Veterans' committee on arrangements. Dr. Hill was right over the rear wheels of the second car when they jumped the track. The bumping and dragging brought down a portion of the gas fixture, which fell upon his daughter, Miss Hill. Her young

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. The conditions along the Atlantic coast tonight would seem to indicate that the movement of the tropical disturbance northeastward over the Atlantic has been temporarily arrested. The barometer continues to fall along the Carolina coast, with fresh winds. It is still considered hazardous for coasting craft along and off the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. A second, and on the Upper Lakes fresh and variable.

Rainy weather continues in Atlantic coast districts north of Georgia, and in the Lower Lakes region, and showers have set in over South Dakota, and snow in Wyoming.

Rain is indicated for Saturday and Sunday in Atlantic coast districts south of Virginia, also in the Missouri Valley Saturday, probably oversteering the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and the West Gulf states by Sunday.

It will be colder in Rocky Mountain districts and along the Middle Atlantic coast. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh to brisk southeasterly; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh to brisk northeasterly; on the South Atlantic coast brisk north to northeasterly; on the West Gulf coast fresh to variable; on the Upper Lakes fresh to variable.

Summers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh easterly winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Special Forecast.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Savannah to Eastern.

Local Temperature. Midnight, 61; 2 a. m., 61; 4 a. m., 61; 6 a. m., 61; 8 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 61; 2 p. m., 61; 4 p. m., 61; 6 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 61; 10 p. m., 61; Maximum, 61; Minimum, 61.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

	Max.	Min.	5 p. m. fall.
Ashville, N. C.	62	50	52
Atlanta, Ga.	70	56	62
Atlantic City, N. J.	60	46	52
Baltimore, Md.	62	46	52
Boston, Mass.	62	46	52
Buffalo, N. Y.	60	46	52
Chicago, Ill.	60	46	52
Cincinnati, Ohio	60	46	52
Cleveland, Ohio	60	46	52
Columbus, Ohio	60	46	52
Davenport, Iowa	60	46	52
Dayton, Ohio	60	46	52
Des Moines, Iowa	60	46	52
Indianapolis, Ind.	60	46	52
Little Rock, Ark.	60	46	52
Memphis, Tenn.	60	46	52
Mobile, Ala.	60	46	52
New Orleans, La.	60	46	52
New York, N. Y.	60	46	52
North Platte, Neb.	60	46	52
Omaha, Neb.	60	46	52
Pittsburg, Kan.	60	46	52
St. Louis, Mo.	60	46	52
St. Paul, Minn.	60	46	52
Springfield, Ill.	60	46	52
Victoria, B. C.	60	46	52

Life Table.

High tide today, 2:50 a. m., and 2:58 p. m. Low tide to-morrow, 12:25 a. m., and 12:30 p. m.

Condition of Water at Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Sleazebush and Potomac rivers muddy.

brother, Master Warren Hill, sprang to her aid and was quite badly burned away the hands dragging the heated lamp away.

Close to Death.

"It seemed that the wrecked was there within two minutes after accident," said Mr. Bailey.

"It was as close a call as I ever had in my life, and it makes me shudder now when I realize how close to a fearful death all those persons were."

Mrs. Burling and Mrs. Bailey had an extremely narrow escape with their lives. As the shock came, one of them remembered that she had left her gloves and finger rings at the wash-bowl. They stepped back to recover the articles, and as they did so the supports which held the vestibule fell with a crash, striking the spot where the ladies had stood two seconds previously.

"It was certainly a miraculous escape," said Mr. Bailey. "Had that steel girder been a few feet forward or backward, nothing on earth would have stopped the car from plunging down the embankment, when it must inevitably have 'turned turtle.'"

Glider Bent Like Reed.

"So great was the force of the collision that the end of the car was splintered, the vestibule smashed, and the great steel girder bent like a reed. We had been a merry party all the way from New York, and just before the accident had been singing, 'We're Going Home To-morrow.' It is a miracle that we are not being sent home in coffins."

RECALLS BULL RUN FIGHT.

Exercises at Manassas To-day to Be Impressive.

The exercises at the Manassas battle-field to-day will be impressive in the extreme. The visitors will be met at Wellington station by Maj. George Carr Round, grand marshal of the day, together with a mounted escort of Confederate veterans, these will serve as a guide to Groveton, by way of the famous Pageland Lane and Warrenton Pike, passing many points where occurred bloody skirmishes forty-odd years ago.

At Groveton, about 11 o'clock, the procession will be paid to the Manassas Picket Post, Union Veterans, who will serve as escorts from that place to the monuments. All will march afoot except the maimed, who will be taken in carrying chairs.

The first monument to be dedicated will be that to the Fourteenth New York Volunteer, then the Tenth, and lastly the Fifth. The orator of the day will be Dr. Hill, but the grand address will be made by Rev. Dr. Parkes Cadman. At 2 o'clock a dinner will be served by the Bull Run Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, after which visits will be paid to the Stone House and the Henry Farmhouse, the scene of the end of the battle of Bull Run.

It is expected that a short meeting will be held of the Battlefield Park Association, at which Gen. James McLeer will probably preside. It is thought that an organization will be perfected which will lend influence in securing from Congress an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to convert into a national park the territory which was the scene of the first great battle of the civil war.

WAR VETERAN DISAPPEARS

Senior Commander U. S. W. V. Missing from Home.

John O'Brien Draws His Pay from Navy Yard and Has Not Been Heard of Since.

John C. O'Brien, senior vice commander of the Fourth Immune Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, who lived with his mother at 821 Second street south, gunship in the navy yard, has been missing since the middle of September.

At that time he drew his pay, as usual, and has not reported for duty since. Yesterday another was appointed in his place at the navy yard. Neither his mother nor any of his comrades have seen or heard from him.

It is thought he has met with an accident and is confined in some hospital. He was a strong, young man, a steady-going drink, but was not a steady-going young man. He had an excellent military record, having served in Cuba with the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, and later in the Philippines, entering the United States Marine Corps, where he attained the rank of sergeant.

O'Brien is described as about five feet eight inches in height, of medium build, dark complexion, and smooth face. Any information regarding him later than September 15 may be sent to Commander Daniel C. Eberly, 11 Randolph place northeast.

Cotton Scandal Case Continued.

Henry E. Davis, attorney and counsel for the bondsmen, being absent, hearing on the motion of the government to declare forfeited a bond of \$10,000 given by Frederick A. Peckham, indicted in connection with the alleged cotton crop adulteration scandal in the Agricultural Department, was continued to Friday.

Explaining to Justice Stafford that a preliminary question of procedure would have to be determined before the motion was heard on his merits, the States District Attorney Baker asked the court to settle the preliminary matter on Monday next, and let the hearing on the merits go over until Friday of the coming week, when he agreed to the proposition. Peckham is represented by Attorney A. A. Birney, and Morgan H. Beach, former United States attorney, is assisting in the prosecution.

Wants Increase in Alimony.

Justice Gould, of the District Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing Dr. H. Abbe to appear in court October 26 and show cause why he claims the wife, Lillian J. Abbe, his divorced wife, for an increase in the amount of alimony paid her by him should not be granted. Mrs. Abbe claims that \$75 a month for herself and \$30 for their minor son is insufficient. She wants \$100 for herself.

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TAFT SENDS TROOPS

Gen. Greely Goes to Wyoming to Quell Outbreak.

INDIANS KILL TWO COWBOYS

Dispatches Tell of Fight Near Gillette, Wyo., in Which White Men Lose Their Lives—President Insists Situation Be Tactfully Handled to Prevent Further Trouble.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 19.—An outbreak of the Ute Indians, who have been causing much trouble and worry in Wyoming all this summer, occurred near Gillette, Wyo., Wednesday night. In a battle between cowboys and Indians two of the former were killed and a number of Indians are supposed to have been injured.

The battle occurred when the Indians attempted to raid a cattle camp and run off a lot of stock. The cowboys in charge of the camp resisted. The Indians secured the cattle, and killing a number of steers, took the meat home to their camps.

This news reached Omaha last night in private dispatches, and there is much excitement in army circles, as soldiers are expected to be started to Gillette very shortly.

Troops have been ordered to Wyoming, as requested by Gov. Brooks, in order to drive back to their reservation the Utes who have been committing depredations through that country for several days. By direction of President Roosevelt, who received Gov. Brooks' appeal yesterday, orders were issued by Secretary Taft to Gen. Greely, commander of the Northern Division, to send a suitable force of cavalry to the scene of the disturbance without delay.

At the same time instructions were explicitly given that the Indians be handled tactfully, and that harsh measures were not to be used except in case of extreme necessity.

It is not believed at the department that there will be any serious clash between the soldiers and redskins, as it is thought the appearance of the soldiers will be sufficient to bring the Indians into a tractable state.

Two White Men Killed.

Unofficial dispatches received at the Department of the Interior yesterday told of a fight between the Ute and cowboys near Gillette, Wyo., in which two of the whites are said to have been killed. The ranchmen claim the Indians stole several head of cattle, and that it was in an effort to recover the animals that the fatal clash occurred.

Taft's Instructions.

The text of the instructions issued by Secretary Taft is as follows:

"It having been represented to the President that a band of Ute Indians have entered the State of Wyoming, and have there committed a series of depredations against the properties and rights of its citizens, and a formal application for protection having been submitted in their behalf by the governor of Wyoming, the legislature of that State not being in session, and it being possible to convene it, the President directs that Maj. Gen. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, be directed to cause suitable force of cavalry to proceed to the scene of disturbance and command the intruders to return to their reservation."

"It is the President's desire that they be firmly, but tactfully dealt with, and that resort of force be avoided, unless their defiance of the authority of the United States continues, and it becomes necessary for that reason to compel them to desist from their unlawful conduct and return to the lands which have been allocated to their use in the United States reservation."

McLaughlin Sees No Danger.

Maj. James McLaughlin, who was sent by the Interior Department several weeks ago to investigate the causes of the disaffection among the Ute Indians, who have been causing apprehension among the white settlers of Wyoming, returned to Washington early yesterday morning and reported at the department later in the day.

Maj. McLaughlin, who has spent about forty years of his life in the diplomatic work of pacifying Indians, does not believe that the present movement of the Utes need cause any apprehension so far as the safety of the white settlers is concerned. They are, he says, simply seeking a new home, being dissatisfied with the reservation in Utah; but with the aid of cold weather will undoubtedly return to their own country.

"I arrived in Washington," said he, "direct from Rock Springs, Wyo., where I delivered to Capt. Hall, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, forty-six of the Indians whom I induced to return. Rock Springs is a green river, on the lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Union Pacific Railways."

"Up to Monday evening, when I left them, the Indians had not committed any depredations beyond killing game in defiance of the State laws. Deer and antelope are plentiful in that country. As for their stock, they have with them 60 or 70 ponies, which they are feeding from the pasturage on the ranges owned by the whites. But that country is very sparsely settled, the ranches for the most part being fifteen or twenty miles apart."

Have but 100 Fighting Men.

"My first visit to the Indians was rather discouraging. I must admit. They are led by Appah, a White River Ute, who claims his chieftainship by virtue of inheritance. The whole party consisted of hardly 300 bucks, squaws and all, and nearly fifty of these have returned. The fighting men in the party do not number more than 100, and this includes boys over fourteen years of age."

"The Indians simply want to be left alone. I met Gov. Brooks at Douglas. I consider him a very capable man, and not inclined to give needless alarm. But he has been worried by all sorts of rumors, which have come to him as the Indians have progressed across the State. You see, they started several weeks ago from the Utah reservation, in northern Utah, by slow degrees have crossed Wyoming until now, if they are at Gillette, they are in Brooks County, in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. If they proceed further north, they will be in Montana. Perhaps they are heading for the Crow reservation, or the Tongue river reservation, as it is called, on Lane Deer Creek."

"In their northern march they have slaughtered game along the way, but I don't think they have committed any other depredations. They are not satisfied with the Utah reservation, and want to find a country where there is plenty of game, and where they will be unmolested and unhampered by the white man's laws."

"This, of course, they cannot find. If they do not get into trouble before cold weather sets in, the authorities and precautions which they will be called upon to endure will undoubtedly cause them to return where they came. This, I am confident, should be brought about without loss of life. I am sure they will not fight."

I do not believe they will steal. They have a little money with them, and hundreds of ponies which they are prepared to sell or trade for provisions.

Not Looking for Trouble.

"They are regarded as a nuisance, of course—a large, well-armed body of men traveling from one end of the State to the other; so it is no wonder that Gov. Brooks desires to be rid of them."

When Maj. McLaughlin's attention was called to the afternoon dispatch, stating that a "band" had occurred between the Indians and some cowboys, in which two of the latter had been killed, he remarked: "I would not place too much credence in that report until confirmed officially. If correct, the temper of the Indians has altered materially since I left them."

Without saying so in plain words, the major gave the impression that it was his opinion, if the reports of the Indians were correct, that the cowboys were quite likely to have been the aggressors, as he believed that the Utes were quite ready to pay, either in money or ponies, for everything they required, except game, which latter they look upon as theirs by right of nature.

NOTED JESUIT DEAD.

Father Hollahan Passes Away at Georgetown College.

Father Michael J. Hollahan, S. J., died yesterday morning at the Georgetown College Infirmary, surrounded by his relatives.

Father Hollahan was born on October 15, 1830, and attended Gonzaga College in this city. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1856, and studied at Frederick, Md., and at Woodstock. He was for many years connected with various educational institutions of the Jesuits, and was a member of the faculties of Boston College, Gonzaga, and Fordham.

For two years and a half he was vice president at Fordham, which position he held until his death. He was a man of health. His position at Fordham was filled by Rev. Jerome Daugherty, formerly president of Georgetown. For the past year he has resided at Georgetown University, and his health has been steadily failing. He will be buried on Monday at 10 o'clock from the Dalghren Memorial Chapel. The interment will be in the college cemetery, where for over 200 years the bodies of the Jesuits have reposed.

ARBITRATION NOW PROPOSED

Striking Southern Railway Mechanists to Vote on It.

Company Refuses Demand for Increase and Submits Another Letter to Workmen.

The striking machinists of the Southern Railway are taking a vote on a proposition that it is understood was made by H. B. Spencer, general manager of the Southern road.

The company does not feel that the demand made by the machinists on Wednesday, for a general increase of 2 cents per hour for machinists, and 1 cent per hour for apprentices, is reasonable, and think it is in violation of a previous agreement with them. The company refuses to comply with their demands of this regard, but proposes to them that a board of arbitration, whose decision will be final, be appointed.

The proposition put to the strikers, dated October 18, is as follows:

To the Mechanical Department: Following an circular to the machinists of the 8th instant, and in view of the fact that the company does not feel that the demand made by the strikers on Wednesday, for a general increase of 2 cents per hour for machinists, and 1 cent per hour for apprentices, is reasonable, and think it is in violation of a previous agreement with them. The company refuses to comply with their demands of this regard, but proposes to them that a board of arbitration, whose decision will be final, be appointed.

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CANNON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Bartender Held by Jury on Charge of Killing Negro.

Upon recommendation of District Attorney Baker, Justice Stafford late yesterday afternoon, in Criminal Court No. 1, admitted Joseph Cannon, a local bartender, who is held by a corner's jury in connection with the death of William H. Stewart, colored, to \$5,000 bail. William Cannon, proprietor of the restaurant at 1225 Seventh street northwest, where Joseph Cannon was employed, qualified as a bondsman, and was accepted. Stewart, it is alleged, died as a result of a blow received from Cannon. The coroner's jury yesterday morning returned a verdict of manslaughter against Cannon.

Physicians from the Homeopathic and Freedman's hospitals testified as to the injuries received by Stewart. Deputy Coroner Gagebrook said that death was caused by a concussion of the brain and cerebral hemorrhage.

Joseph Brown, 2025 Fifteenth street, testified to hearing Stewart use a vile term, referring to Cannon, and declaring that he was going to kill the bartender. According to the witness, the negro returned with a brick, and says he did not see the negro make a motion as if to draw a weapon.

Cannon himself declared that he used the piece of brick on the head of the negro because he felt that Stewart was armed and was going to kill him. "I saw negro, witness declared, threatened to 'get even' and 'fix him.'"

"I struck him in self-defense," said the prisoner, in reply to a question from his attorney.

William Cannon, uncle of the prisoner and proprietor of the saloon; Harry Waldrick, George Greely, and Policeman Hendricks were also examined. The jury consisted of Mayor Mitchell, C. C. Langley, Thomas Walker, W. P. Evans, Benjamin Smith, and William A. Moore.

BANK IN BUTTE CLOSED.

Cashier of Institution Does Not Know President or Directors.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 19.—F. E. Garside, cashier of the Aetna Bank and Trust Company, announces that the bank will not open to-morrow because of the suspension of the branch bank in Washington.

Garside came to Butte recently to assume charge, succeeding A. B. Clements, but he appears to have no knowledge of the bank's affairs, and claims he does not even know who the president or directors are.

It is capitalized for \$100,000, and was formerly owned by F. Augustus Heinze.

BANK CLOSES DOORS

Comptroller Orders Suspension of the Aetna.

ITS HEADQUARTERS IN BUTTE

Aetna Banking and Trust Company's Assets Said to Consist Largely of Unlisted Stocks of Uncertain Value—Business Was Founded by F. Augustus Heinze, of Montana.

T. T. Kane, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, directed the bank examiner yesterday morning, to close the doors of the Aetna Banking and Trust Company, at 1225 P street northwest, pending a thorough examination into the company's affairs. Robert Lyons was appointed receiver and took charge of the bank's assets.

This action of Mr. Kane in closing the local branch of the Butte (Mont.) institution, was due to an examination made the previous day under the law of last June relating to the District of Columbia banks. The inspector, after a brief examination of the accounts, vouchers, cash, and securities, came to the conclusion that the Washington branch of the Aetna was insolvent and so reported to Deputy Comptroller Kane.

This was the first examination of the bank under the new law, and in speaking of the matter yesterday Deputy Comptroller Kane said the accounts showed that the statement issued by the bank at the call of the Comptroller in September was not borne out by the discoverable assets in vaults.

Following is the statement returned to the Comptroller at the close of business on September 4:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$3,357.30
Bonds, securities claims, and	15,247.15
Auxiliary loans—bills—bills and	2,965.36
Due from banks	7,732.00
Cash and cash items	5,120.25
	123,942.44

LIABILITIES.	
Undivided profits	\$396.37
Savings deposits	4,371.71
Individual deposits	28,888.44
Bank bank-head office	49,387.91
Deposits for guarantee	2,665.31
	123,942.44

The item of \$5,120.25 in bonds, securities, and claims, which represents the local branch's ability to pay its depositors, apart from what the parent institution in Butte may supply. Mr. Kane said consisted of shares of Canon City, Florence, and Royal Gorge International Railway, of the Dividend Milling and Mining Company of Arizona, and the Helena and Dillon Gold Mining Company, with other unlisted stocks and bonds, the value of which cannot be determined by the Treasury officials.

It was the opinion of Mr. Kane that this collateral was of little real value, and that the Washington branch would not have more than about \$10,000 with which to pay its depositors, unless funds for the purpose were furnished by the parent concern in Butte.

Mr. Kane's Statement.

With respect to the action of the Comptroller's office, Mr. Kane issued the following statement:

"Until the passage of the act of Congress of June 25, 1906, any sort of a wildcat banking venture could be started in the District of Columbia under charters obtained from the States. Banks of this character were under no supervision whatever, and Washington was a promising field and safe harbor for them."

"Since June 25 last all savings banks, trust companies, or other banking institutions are required to register with the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and are required to make sworn reports to the Comptroller and be examined the same as national banks."

"The closing of this concern was the result of the first examination made of its affairs by the national bank examiner. Its principal business seemed to be the guaranteeing of bonds and stocks of unlisted companies, and the value of its principal assets consist of securities of this character."

"Wildcat or speculative banking will be tolerated in the District of Columbia, so far as it lies in the power of the Comptroller of the Currency to prevent such banking."

Founded by